

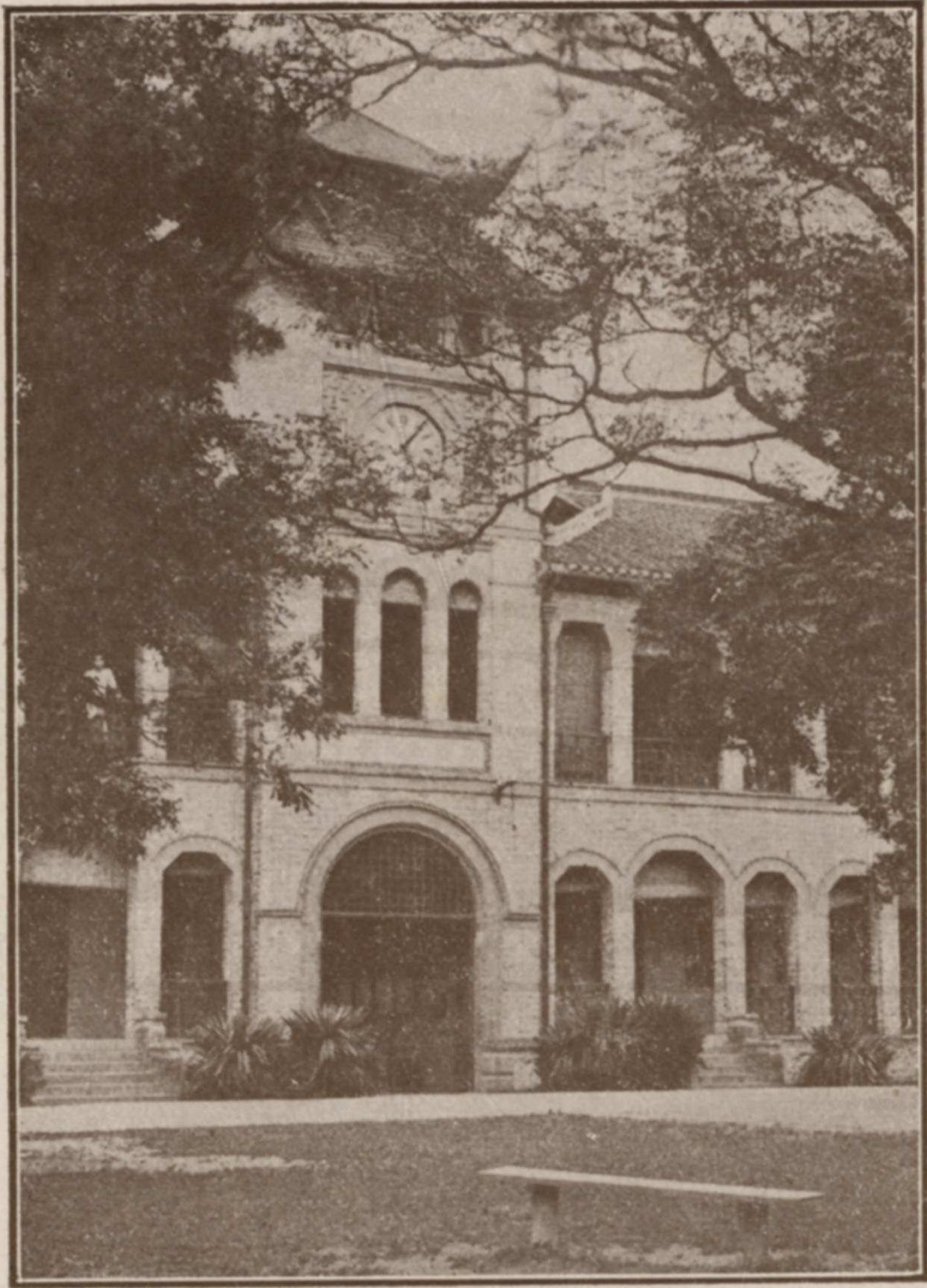
ST. JOHN'S

1879-1919



0

書館



The Clock Tower

002300

ST. JOHN'S

1879-1919

A Booklet of Information about the University at the
end of Forty Years



Printed for
The University
at the
Oriental Press
Shanghai
1919

CONTENTS

- I. The History of St. John's.....*Bishop Graves*
- II. Low Library*H. F. MacNair*
- III. Physical Training.....*E. L. Sanford*
- IV. The Honor System.....*C. F. Remer*
- V. Student Organizations*O. K. Yui*
- VI. Religious Work*Dean Nichols*
- VII. The Alumni*Y. Y. Tsu*
- VIII. Finances.....*M. P. Walker*
- IX. Present and Future.....*President Pott*



Bishop Schereschewsky

I

THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S

THE RIGHT REVEREND F. R. GRAVES, D. D.

BISHOP OF SHANGHAI.

It was in 1881, thirty-eight years ago, that I first saw St. John's College and it was a very different sight from the University of today. There was a two storied Chinese building built round a quadrangle in which some fifty boys were housed and taught. This building served every purpose from the teaching of Arithmetic to the instruction of a class of theological students. The classrooms were small, the chapel consisted of two or three rooms thrown into one. There was no equipment for teaching Chemistry or Physics, indeed these studies only came in later; for the Chinese student and his parents saw no use for them at that time; there was no drill nor athletics; for the Chinese father looked upon such exercises as undignified and useless. There were no English classes, for our language was little studied in China at that time, and where it was studied at all it was with the idea of acquiring just enough of it to enable the young man to conduct business with foreigners. English as a means of culture and as the key to modern education had not acquired the influence which it has since gained. The instruction given was confined to Chinese, and there was a brave attempt to give it in Mandarin, which could not be carried out in the end because the majority of the students and instructors came from Kiangsu and spoke the Wu dialects.

How did the College come into being and what was its object? When Bishop Schereschewsky was given charge of the China Mission his first idea was to establish a missionary college. Schools had been started by various Missions at different points in China, but what he wanted was more than that; he had in mind an institution where there would be higher

teaching and whence students would go out to carry modern learning throughout China. And he had the further idea of making this College the seat of the study of Theology, so that there should go forth from it a steady stream of young Chinese clergy who would teach Christianity to their countrymen. It was a large vision for a man to have in the China of those days, so obstinately opposed to western learning.

It was no easy task to realise this vision. There was lack of money, so that the buildings were small and the equipment scanty, and in order to make a start two schools, Duane Hall and Baird Hall, which the Mission was operating in Shanghai had to be combined in order to form the new institution. The Grammar School which I have described above, which was as yet a college only in name and in idea, was the result the Bishop had been able to attain. It would look small and primitive to the educators of modern China, but the University of today was contained in germ in that little institution. The energy and devotion of others have developed and built it up, and the St. John's of today is what has come of it. But while we rejoice in the wonderful progress that has been made, we must keep in mind that the College was the foundation of Bishop Schereschewsky and that it owes a great deal to those who worked so faithfully in the day of small beginnings, and especially to four clergy, Y. K. Yen, W. J. Boone, E. H. Thomson, D. M. Bates, and to the lady who was head of the English Department, Miss E. A. Spencer.

To the time of beginnings succeeded the time of growth and development. The Rev. F. L. H. Pott became the head of the College in 1888, and under his wise management ever since the remarkable advance of St. John's has taken place. This development took place gradually. The teaching of English was introduced in 1882, the Collegiate Department was organised in 1892, and in 1906 St. John's was incorporated as a University.

We can trace the steps of this steady progress and expansion by the different buildings of the University as they have been added one after the other. The old building soon proved too small and so in 1894 it was torn down and the foundation stone was laid of the building now occupied by the Preparatory Department. In 1904 the building which consists of Yen Hall and Alumni Hall was built. Then came the Science Building in 1899, and Mann Hall in 1909. The Library, erected by the alumni and friends as a memorial of Dr. Pott's twenty-fifth

anniversary was built in 1913, and in 1918 work was commenced upon the Gymnasium which is a memorial to Prof. F. C. Cooper. As these lines are written plans are being prepared for another building to contain scientific laboratories and classrooms. This building is erected partly by a gift from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and partly by the gifts of friends in the United States. In 1911 the splendid property called "Unkaza," lying between St. John's land and the road was acquired; while by 1908 the Alumni had contributed \$ 5000 for the purchase of the Athletic Field on the east side of the Soochow Creek. To estimate the progress of St. John's by the number of buildings is a graphic method, but it indicates only very superficially the real advance which has been made.

What we may call the middle period began with the building of the first modern building. The institution was in two parts, the preparatory and the collegiate. Gradually the collegiate department increased. Originally the young men left before entering upon a real college course, but more and more of them saw the necessity of higher education and so entered the college. Whereas they had looked to going into clerkships or entering the Chinese Customs or Telegraph services, they began to see that the place where they could best use their education was in the position of teachers, and that they needed a fuller education for this work. So from 1905 the advanced courses were given wholly in English. During this "middle period" there were men who did the most thorough and devoted work in building up the institution. Such were Mr. S. E. Smalley, F. C. Cooper, M. P. Walker Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, the Rev. C. F. McRae and the Rev. A. S. Mann, and Mr. G. B. Palmer, who brought the military drill of the students to such a point that the battalion became one of the features of which the College was very proud.

In time the natural growth required a further change. St. John's was incorporated as a University with schools of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Theology. And lastly, the preparatory Department was separated from the College proper and became St. John's Middle School. In 1914 the Medical Department was further strengthened by union with the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. The professors and teachers, American and Chinese, have been as devoted to the interests of St. John's as their predecessors were, and by their efforts the progress and improvement of the University has been steady

and continuous. Of course the President has watched over and guided the whole course of development all the thirty-one years during which he has been the head, but he is the first to recognise the loyal and efficient way in which he has always been seconded by the entire teaching staff. It has not been possible to name more than a few of them, and the names of the present faculty have not been set down here because their work is still going on, but President, professors and instructors have worked together for one end and with the same devotion.

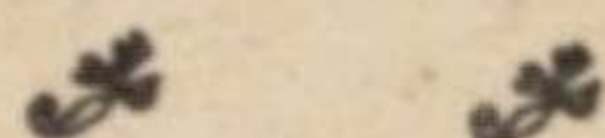
Nor must we forget the fine body of alumni. In 1900 the Alumni Association was founded and it has ever since been a prominent factor in the life of the University. The graduates of St. John's now number 280 and they are as zealous and enthusiastic for their Alma Mater as are the graduates of our colleges in the United States for theirs. The President finds that they are always ready to furnish him loyal support, and the sums which they have raised from time to time for erecting new buildings, or founding prizes have been generous.

They fill important posts all over China, in educational institutions, in government posts, and in business, and wherever a St. John's graduate goes there is a man who is progressive and patriotic. One body of them ought to have special mention. They do not occupy so prominent a place in the eyes of the world but they are doing a large and increasingly important work for their people. I refer to the graduates of the Theological School. It is not theirs to enjoy the large money rewards which are the prizes of many of the alumni, but with a moderate salary, which is far less than they could obtain if they were to go into business or become teachers, they have devoted themselves as clergy of the Chinese Church to the moral and spiritual elevation of their countrymen. No one knows as well as I do the difficulties of their work and the self-sacrifice and diligence with which they pursue it. If no other thing could be claimed for St. John's than that it had educated and sent forth this body of men, the foundation of the College would still have been well worth all it has cost in time and money.

Many of the graduates continue their studies abroad and, after graduating at American or European colleges, these young men are continually returning, and, together with their brothers who conclude their college course in China, they are going everywhere throughout the country and carrying the

influence of their education with them. One cannot estimate the value of such a force in the life of this country. It may be held down and repressed for a time, but it continually gains in strength, and is inevitably destined to affect the formation of public opinion and to be one of the factors which will in the end produce the "new China" which we all look for and long for. Americans in the East have a real cause for pride in the educational institutions in China which are managed by Americans, and St. John's is one of the oldest and best known. It serves in the best way the cause of civilisation and promotes in the soundest fashion that mutual understanding between East and West by which the life of the world is bound to be more and more influenced, and by means of which real world-peace must in the end be brought about.

To train men who would be able to help the cause of education in China and who would be moral in life, honest in public and private business, and sincere lovers of their country; this has been the aim of St. John's, and for forty years the College has carried on this work because this was the way in which China could best be saved and served.



II

LOW LIBRARY

H. F MACNAIR

St. John's is fortunate in having a good sized library of well chosen books. The importance of such a library cannot be over estimated in its effect on the intellectual development of students. One of the aims in both college and middle school courses is to get away from the text-book method and to encourage the student to read various authorities on his subjects, and also by the reading of magazines and newspapers to let him comprehend the relation between the present and the past.

The Low Library, so named in honor of Mr. Seth Low of New York city, is now permanently placed in its own building, Anniversary Hall. This fine building, a type of Chinese Collegiate architecture, was a gift to the University by Alumni and other friends, foreign and Chinese, of Dr. Pott on the occasion of the celebration of his 25th anniversary as president of St. John's.

At present most of the books are placed on the upper floor of the Hall in two large rooms. One of these is used as a Stack room with alcoves for the books of the various departments. Each alcove has a large table at which the student may sit with his references conveniently at hand. The other room is used as a magazine, newspaper, and reference-book room. To both of these rooms the student has free access. He may choose his reading matter at will. The result of this arrangement is that the building is filled most of the day and is a real center of student work.

The library is divided into two sections of Chinese and non-Chinese works. In the department of Chinese there are some 2000 bound volumes. These comprise about 5,000 individual books many of which are of great value. Among



Anniversary Hall



Low Library—A View in the Stack Room

these are the S Koo Zi Su (欽定四庫全書), a descriptive catalogue of the books in the Imperial Library of the Tsing Dynasty, one of the best specimens of bibliography in Chinese; the BE VUN YUN Foo (佩文韻府), this was compiled by imperial command in the Tsing Dynasty, published in 110 volumes in 1711, and is perhaps the best work of lexicographical character ever published; the TA TSING WEI TEEN Z LI (大清會典事例), a complete description of the Chinese government of the Tsing Dynasty. There are also the Twenty-four dynastic histories, and many other standard works.

In the English division there are considerably over 10,000 volumes, catalogued by the Dewey-Decimal system. These include a large number of standard works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries, yearbooks, atlases, and current works of value to the various departments of the university. By purchase there are added on an average 350 volumes a year. The library receives regularly eight Chinese and sixty-three English magazines, and nine Chinese and three English newspapers. By exchange there are received between eighty and one hundred Chinese and American school magazines.

St. John's has received from time to time several very valuable collections of books from private libraries. Parts of the libraries of the late Bishops Boone and Schereschewsky were received some years ago. From the collection of the late Archdeacon Thompson 300 volumes were received. In 1917 200 books were given as the Joseph Peck Robinson Memorial. The library of the late Rev. Dr. James Jackson, former president of Boone University, was recently presented by Mrs. Jackson. This includes about 2500 volumes. In honor of Dr. Pott's 25th Anniversary as president, the Commercial Press of Shanghai gave Mex. 1000 dollars worth of Chinese books to the library. Several very rare and valuable books on China were recently given by an Alumnus, H. E., the Chinese Minister to England, Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze.

From the above and from other sources the library has received many volumes of interest to students of the history of China. There are over 300 books on China, her history, manners, and customs, philosophy, literature and religion. These are exclusive of works in the Chinese language. A few of the rare works are as follows: Abbé-Grosier-De la Chine, 7 vols. Paris, 1818; Louis Le Comte Beschryvinge van het Machtige Keyserryk China, 1698; Renaudot Ancient Accounts

of India and China by Two Mohammedan Travellers, London, 1733; D'Anville Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, The Hague 1737; La Chine d'Athanase Kircher Illustrée-Dedicated to the Marquis de Louvois, Amsterdam 1667-70; Du Halde Descr. of the Empire of China, London 1738; Legge's Chinese Classics, and an almost complete set of the Chinese Repository.

The bibliophile and collector may find other volumes of equal interest. There is a six volume set of the Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, Imprimebat, Thomas Roycroft MDCLVII, Edidit Brianus Waltonus S. T. D. Londini, also an accompanying Lexicon Heptaglotta-Castello from the same printer. The 1676 London edition of the Synopsis Criticorum Aliarumque S. Scripturae interpretum is here, as is also the very rare and finest of all editions of Philo Judaeus, Paris, 1640 "cum regis privilegio." One who is interested in the study of Chinese porcelains may consult the two volumes (1904 and 1911) printed privately for James Pierpont Morgan in a 250 copy edition.

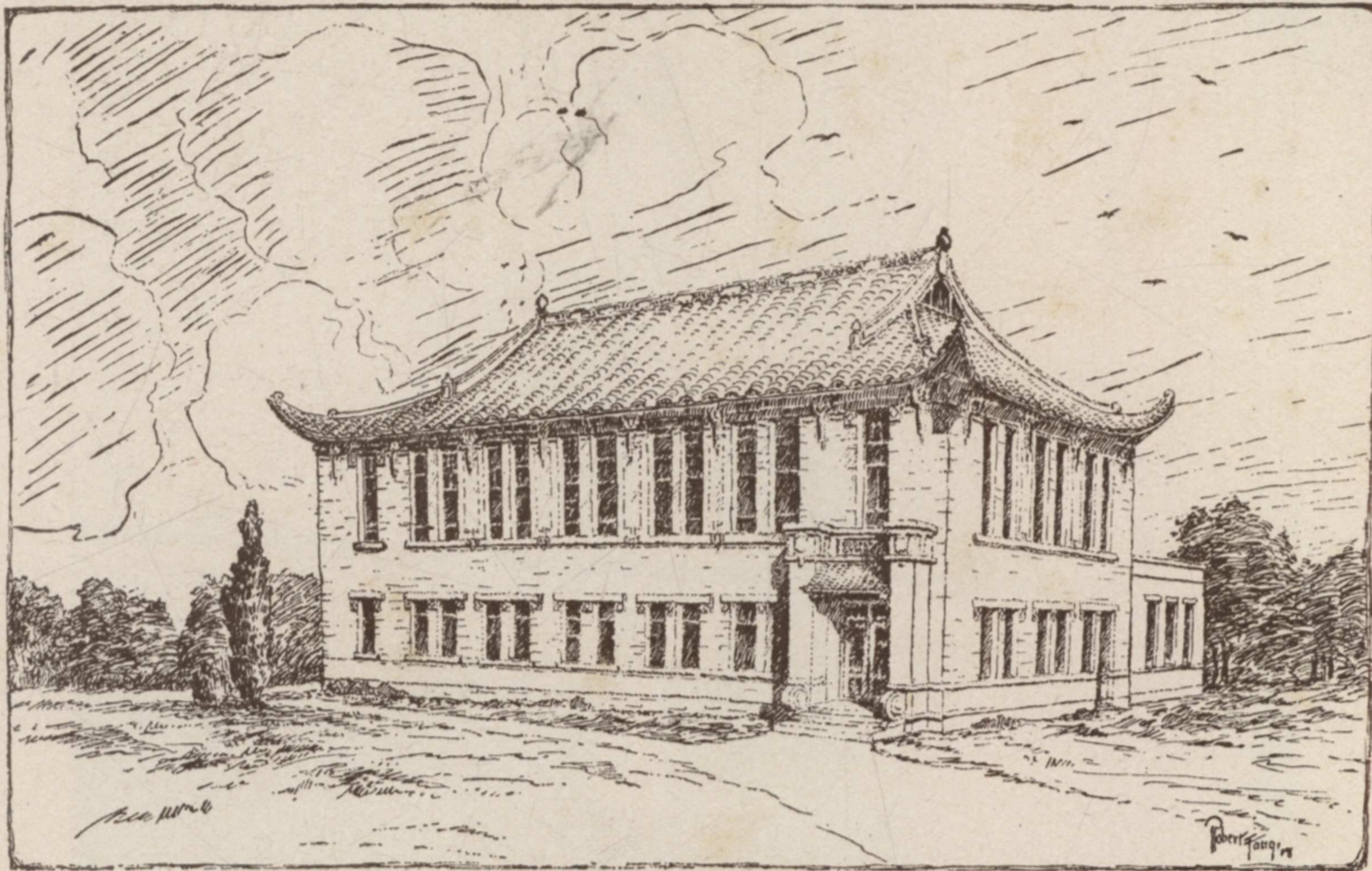
Notice has recently been received that the Carnegie Institution of Washington has placed this library on the list to receive the complete set of its publications. This will also include the future publications of that Institution.

The Low Library is also a depository for books from the Royal Asiatic Society library in Shanghai, This is of great convenience for those who are studying oriental subjects.

Thus it is seen that the St. John's students have a splendid opportunity for reading and research, but what is less clearly understood is that the people of Shanghai and other communities have an equal opportunity. The library is primarily a college library and is stocked and catalogued with a view to aiding students of this university but students and visitors from other places and institutions are always welcome to this source of "bookish" information. It is doubtful if there is in China a more complete general library at the disposal of such workers.



Breaking the High Jump Record



Cooper Memorial Gymnasium

III

PHYSICAL TRAINING

E. L. SANFORD

There are few colleges in the United States and none in China whose equipment for work in physical training is superior to that of St. John's.

The college athletic grounds include a cinder running track fifteen feet wide, four laps to the mile, with a U-shaped quarter mile and a two hundred and twenty yards straightaway. There are two large fields laid out for baseball and football, eleven hard tennis courts, and seven grass courts. Behind one of the dormitories is a large playground, capable of accomodating five hundred students in setting-up drill. There is also ample provision for military drill and scout work without intruding upon the grounds used for other athletics.

The Cooper Memorial Gymnasium, just completed, is an excellent example of modern gymnasium construction. On the first floor are the usual locker rooms, lavatories, and showers. The main exercising floor is upstairs, and is fully equipped with up-to-date apparatus for light and heavy gymnastics and for basket-ball. There are two offices for the physical director at the end of the main floor, and a gallery for spectators above these offices. A large swimming pool occupies a wing of the gymnasium. An abundance of fresh air and sunlight is assured by an unusual number of windows and by a large skylight.

All lower classmen are given medical examinations at the beginning of the year, and physical examinations with measurements at the beginning and end of the year. Aside from the direct use that may be made of these measurements by the physical director in determining the class of exercise best adapted to the students, it is hoped gradually to build up a fund of information relative to the physical characteristics of the Chinese from the various provinces. At present, very little work

has been done along this line in China, and the absence of such information,—reliable because drawn from extensive data,—is a handicap in work along physical training lines and to some extent in medical work. The problem is complicated by the varying physical characteristics of Chinese from the different provinces. Because of the large number of students and the number of provinces represented, St. John's offers unusual opportunities for research work in anthropometry.

Students not medically excused attend setting-up drill each morning except Sunday. They also take part in military drill or boy scout work on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, the lower classmen engage in some form of sport under the supervision of the physical director. The boys are permitted to follow their own preferences in the selection of their sport. No attempt is made to make this work a feeder to intercollegiate athletics or to develop "stars." The idea is rather to foster a love of sport for sport's own sake amongst students many of whom have come to school with no previous experience in or inclination towards out-of-door activity. The better to safe-guard the interests of the non-athlete, it has been thought to be a wise policy that the physical director should have no part in the intercollegiate side of athletics, other than to certify to the physical fitness of students engaging in them. Thus there is no temptation to neglect the interests of boys who need attention the most in order to develop athletes in intercollegiate athletics.

The college is a member of the East China Intercollegiate Association, an organization, composed of the colleges of eastern China. Championship schedules are arranged each year in baseball, basket-ball, football, tennis and track. The supervision of intercollegiate athletics has been placed in the hands of members of the faculty who are specially qualified for such work, and many trophies attest the ability of St. John's athletes in these events.

The college has a resident physician, and a physical director who gives his entire time to the work of the physical training department. Military drill is in the charge of a Commandant independent of the department.



IV

THE HONOR SYSTEM

C. F. REMER

The two words "honor system" have a certain special meaning to the American college student. They stand for a plan of taking examinations without supervision by any member of the faculty and under a pledge on the part of the student himself to refrain from cheating.

The spread of the system is a sufficient proof that it works for no more useless and unpleasant spectacle can be imagined than a class in which the honor system is being tried and in which it is failing to work. Students and faculty alike would be quick to reject it if it did not accomplish what it ought to accomplish.

In its beginnings the honor system may go back to the "gentleman" tradition, but it can be justified upon more democratic and upon more acceptable grounds. It causes the student and the instructor to cooperate in the giving of the examination and puts the responsibility for honest dealing where it belongs, upon the conscience of the individual student and upon the goodwill and squareness of the body of students. It is a measure of student self-government that is real for it stands or falls with the interest and support of the students.

It has been hoped that the honor system may point to that distant and happy time when the student and the instructor will look upon the examination as a written review of the course, a taking stock in writing for the benefit of both of the work that has been done through the term.

The honor system as it exists at St. John's grew out of the report of a committee of the faculty upon cheating: This report said the same things that similar reports have always

said, namely, that there was cheating, that it was not nearly so bad as it might be, and that certain students or groups of students were responsible for bringing in an occasional increase.

The committee had consulted many of the students. Every student so consulted was told that his opinion was desired upon a matter that was of interest to him and to all who wanted clean and honest relations in the college. He was asked to express himself frankly as to the amount of cheating and as to the best way of going about it to reduce that amount. In almost every case a frank discussion followed.

The committee in its final report proposed, among other things, that the two upper classes in the college be offered the honor system. The important sentence from the report, adopted June 2, 1913, follows: "... that each class on reaching its Junior year be allowed to decide for itself whether or not it will accept the honor system; such decision to be subject to the approval of the faculty, who may at any time revoke the privilege." The last clause is not there to hold any power over the students under the honor system, but to provide a way of revoking the honor system, without the bitterness that would undoubtedly accompany any vote on the part of a class to have it revoked.

The only official regulation, other than this last, is the adoption of a pledge to be signed by each student at the end of each examination. The pledge is as follows: "I hereby pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received assistance in this examination."

Since the honor system went into effect in the autumn of 1913, when the class of 1915 voted it in by a unanimous vote, no class has failed to vote for it and on no occasion has there been action by the faculty upon it after its adoption.

A single case of cheating has been dealt with by the students. The guilty student left and the matter was settled. This brings out what is perhaps the one possible objection to the honor system, that the punishment is severe and irrevocable. While this is no fundamental objection in the case of a college student, it is, perhaps, in the case of middle school students. A Junior or Senior in the college who cheats may be held to know what he is doing and to be responsible, but this is not equally true in the case of the younger middle school

student. It was this consideration that lead to the limiting of the honor system to the upper classes.

The instructor, the young alumnus and the Senior who is about to receive his degree all agree that the honor system works at St. John's and that it accomplishes what it is supposed to accomplish. This opinion has been found to be unanimous and is the best possible evidence.

The honor system is, then, a plan of giving tests and examinations that puts the responsibility upon the student, that has been in successful operation at St. John's for six years, and that meets with general approval.

Moreover, St. John's is not the only institution in China that has made use of the honor system. Other schools report that there has been interest in it or that it has been tried in a small way. In the University of Nanking it is in operation in the Agricultural and Forestry Department and in Canton Christian College it is used by some of the instructors.

The experience of St. John's is entirely in its favor. It is to be hoped that the honor system may spread and that the example of St. John's may be of help in spreading it and in planting it securely in the colleges of China.



V

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

O. K. YUI

The many sided activities of the students can be best comprehended by taking a general survey of the various organizations among them. They realize that, at any rate, a university is more than a mere "collection of books," and feel that, if its true value is to be appreciated at all, the many social activities, the extra-curriculum duties, should be taken up with enthusiasm.

The different organizations to be here dealt with are voluntary in nature. They came into existence simply because a certain number of students took interest in the work thereof. Such organizations may be classified into six kinds; literary scientific, artistic, musical, social, and religious. Generally speaking, all of them are social, inasmuch as they aim at making the students realise the advantage of cooperation and the happiness of fellowship, and prepare them to be more efficient social workers in their future life.

Of the first class, the literary organizations, may be mentioned the English Literary and Debating Society. This is one of the oldest student enterprises now existing in the University. It has had a long existence of twenty-one years and a career full of interest, activity and success. Its aim has been to cultivate the art of public speaking by offering the members full opportunity to take part in debates, oratorical contests, and miscellaneous exercises. Bi-weekly meetings are held. Prominent gentlemen from town and professors in the College are sometimes invited to give addresses. A gold medal is presented by the Society annually to the winner of the final oratorical contest. Its members are all collegians.

Another organization of similar nature is found in the Lyceum Society of the Middle School. It had its start in the

year 1912 under Prof. H. F. MacNair. Its aim as set forth in its constitution is to attain proficiency in Parliamentary Law, to improve the knowledge of English, to cultivate the art of speaking and debating and to study the modern problems of China. Only students in the First and Second Classes are eligible to membership. The meetings are held once in two weeks. The members are divided into two groups, so that by means of competition, the interest of the members is kept up.

The members of the Fourth Class in the Middle School, finding that the membership of the Lyceum Society, as well as that of the English and Debating Society of the Collegians, excludes them, have this year founded the "1926" Class English and Chinese Public Speaking Club. The aim, of course, is more or less like those of the two sister organizations. It is unique in that speeches and debates are not only given in English but in Chinese as well. Weekly meetings are held with the English and Chinese exercises coming alternately. Like the Lyceum Society, its members are divided into two groups. One silver medal is presented to the best speaker in English and another to that in Chinese at the end of the term.

The St. John's Science Club belongs under the second head of our classification. It was organized in the fall of 1912 under the guidance of Prof. J. A. Ely. The aim of the Club is first, to encourage scientific research, secondly, to broaden scientific knowledge by inviting gentlemen having special knowledge along some scientific lines to give speeches, and thirdly, to cultivate indirectly the faculty of public speaking by giving the members opportunity to express their personal views on any subject pertaining to science. The members are composed of the undergraduates taking the science course.

Then there is the Drawing Club of the artistic organizations. This came into existence in 1918. Its aim is to cultivate the aesthetic taste of its members, its motto being "Learn to imitate nature." Its membership is open to all taking interest in fine arts, collegians as well as Middle School students. The members practise drawing and painting in one form or another. They contribute their productions to the club, and the best ones are posted up for exhibition.

Along with this is found the Photography Club. It supplements the Drawing Club in its attempt to study nature. All students within the college walls are eligible to its

membership. They provide their own cameras. For the necessary chemicals, a certain sum is collected from the members. A dark room has been provided for them in the Science Hall.

The University Glee Club and the University Orchestra are the two organizations for musical training. The aim of the Glee club is to give an opportunity to students interested in vocal music to develop their talents. Weekly rehearsals are held, entertainments are given by them on Christmas Eve and on other important occasions. The University Orchestra is but a recent feature in the University. It began its existence in the fall of 1917. It is composed of such musical instruments as piano, mandolins, violins and guitars. It always appears together with the Glee Club.

Apart from these, there are the different provincial clubs, which are purely social in nature. These clubs do not encourage provincialism as their names may suggest. They are organized for rendering help to new students coming from different provinces, unable to speak the current dialect, ignorant about the College regulations and rules, and hence much handicapped in adapting themselves to the new environment. Here these clubs prove to be helpful. They make the new students feel at home.

Besides there are the alumni associations organized upon the basis of the mother schools from which the students came, such as the Chant's Academy Alumni Association, the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. School Alumni Association. Their aim is to perpetuate their interest in the mother schools, and to enjoy the fellowship of their old school-mates. Sometimes speakers from the mother schools are invited to address the members, thereby the relation between the mother schools and their alumni remain unbroken. They offer prizes to the students studying in their old schools for excellency in English or in Chinese.

As to the organizations for religious purposes such as the University Christian Association, Men's Auxiliary etc., detailed information may be obtained elsewhere in this pamphlet.



VI

RELIGIOUS WORK

DEAN J. W. NICHOLS

St. John's University is a Christian and missionary institution. That it was so founded is plain from the historical chapter. The purpose of this article will be to show something of how the purpose of its foundation is now maintained.

First as to its official management. St. John's Board of Trustees is the Board of Missions of the American Episcopal Church, its President a clergyman, and its foreign Faculty members, of the same; while such foreign financial support as the University receives is from its missionary funds. Such official facts may of course, mean much or little. In some cases they would mean that an institution was narrowly sectarian. In other cases they would mean nothing definitely religious at all, the official statements being only formal survivals in the catalogue of an institution that has become secular in life and aim.

Any one who knows St. John's university and the part it has played in the life of China is assured that it belongs to neither of these extreme groups. Its motto—"Life and Truth" sums up, and perhaps, has helped to maintain, a balance. The aim of St. John's has been light and truth—not opinion and formulae; while at the same time the motto has always been a reminder that there is no such thing as real light or truth, except when Christianity adds its fulness to human science and art.

Every man and boy at St. John's comes under the influence of Christianity. It will not be amiss perhaps, to explain how this influence is exerted. In the first place, the whole body of students assembles daily for prayers at 7.40 o'clock in the Assembly Hall. The service consists of the Lord's Prayer, a hymn, a lesson from the gospels, and a few prayers. This is the beginning of the college day. There is no other compulsory religious

exercise on week days. The students hear the church bell ring daily at noon calling the missionaries to their 'Noon Prayers', and in the evening again they hear the bell ring for Evening Prayer maintained by the Faculty and students of the Theological School. Other less frequent reminders of the presence of the church during the week are the Wednesday evening service for Christians—compulsory for these, voluntary for others—University Christian Association meetings and special addresses from time to time by prominent Christian leaders who may be in Shanghai.

On Sunday, besides several voluntary services, there are Morning Prayer and sermon which all attend, and an afternoon service for the Christian students. On Sunday too, come compulsory classes in Religious Instruction. Middle school boys have these also during the week. The list of these classes may be of interest as showing definitely what instruction the students get along this line.

Middle School Religious Instruction (two hours a week)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Fourth Class | { The Life of Christ Old Testament History (both in Chinese) |
| Third Class | The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark |
| Second Class | { Lives of Old Testament Heroes The Acts of the Apostles |
| First Class | The Principles of Jesus. Speer. |

College Religious Instruction (one hour a week)

| | |
|------------|--|
| Freshmen | { The Origin and Growth of the Hebrew Religion " " " " " " Christian Church |
| Sophomores | Outlines of the Christian Religion |
| Juniors | Lectures on Comparative Religion |
| Seniors | The Gospel of St. John |

Reference has been made to the University Christian Association. This suggests the less formal religious activities of the University. The 'U. C. A.' has had an existence of many years and does a useful and varied work. Its 'active' members consist of Christian men and boys, but it has a large associate membership among the non-Christian students. The Association holds a reception at the beginning of each term for the welcoming of the new students; it also gives Christmas and other entertainments. It carries on voluntary Bible classes, and arranges

Saturday afternoon excursions to places of interest in Shanghai. The most striking accomplishments of the Association have been in connection with the factory village at the University gate. Here are two excellent schools which owe their foundation to the Association. The first, started many years ago, has developed into a self-supporting boarding school of some 150 students, with an old St. John's and Association man as Principal. The second is a day school maintained at an expense of some \$450 a year, and assisted in teaching by volunteers from among the students. The Association also maintains a village play ground and a lecture room. Students supervise the play and give many of the lectures. Besides this a special group does personal work of quiet but valuable effort to start and help non-Christians toward faith.

About one quarter of the student body is Christian. No attempt is made to separate the Christians into a distinct section; rather the attempt is the other way. Christians in China have to live in a world largely non-Christian, and it is felt that it is no help to a boy to create for him a difference in the University which will not exist later on. There are, of course, special services for the Christians, and the special Christian progress of each one is looked after, but there is no clear-cut difference in the general life between Christians and non-Christians. There is a real anxiety on the part of the Faculty to be of personal assistance to students in religious matters, and there is during the year a good deal of quiet conference of the President and members of the Faculty with students, both Christian and non-Christian on religious and moral matters.

People often ask how many students become Christians while in the University. The direct answer to this is—'not many'. Yet this answer by itself cannot but give something of a wrong impression. What one means by 'many' is very much of a relative matter. The number of men actually becoming Christians in St. John's would probably compare favorably with the numbers converted in other missionary institutions in China. The records of St. John's show 113 students baptized since 1900. Students are minors dependent on their parents for support. It is a rule of St John's to baptize no student who has not the express consent of his parents to his becoming a Christian. Boys who cannot get this consent are advised to wait till they are self-supporting before taking the decisive step of baptism. 'Revivals' are not a part of the University

programme. Special preachers speak to the boys; special opportunity is given to St. John's graduates in the Christian ministry to meet boys who care to see them. The President's weekly sermons are a special effort to present Christian ideals and motives. But the decisive step is always left to the man or boy himself.

St. John's has a demonstrably Christianising influence upon practically every boy that stays long enough to catch the spirit of the place at all. Christian motives and ideals become part of the fibre of her alumni. A Christian is saddened that the lever of complete confession is not thrown more often; he must rejoice however that the leaven works as conspicuously and as far as it does in the men that St John's sends out to leadership in China.

Leadership suggests the Theological School of the University. For here St John's has made an outstanding contribution to the Christian leadership of China. The university has never had a large number of men in its theological department—usually a class of from three to seven men at a time. Drawing from only a small constituency of English speaking students, and training men only for the ministry of the Anglican Communion, not many students can be expected.

But St. John's was one of the first schools—perhaps the first—in China, to realize that theological training given through the English language was to be one of the needs of the Chinese church. For the past generation therefore St. John's has been giving a theological course in English. As a result of this, and of work done in Boone University of the same mission along the same line, the three Dioceses of the American Church Mission have the only appreciable body of clergy in China whose education is comparable to Western standards. St. John's has graduated 21 men from her Theological School; of whom 17 are now alive and recognized wherever they are as leaders in Christian activity. The course of study in theology is three years. Chinese conditions will not yet allow the establishment of the standard American seven years course—four collegiate and three theological; students are therefore allowed to commence their theological studies in the Junior year of the college course. They take then, a two years combined Arts and Theology Course, with a final year entirely in Theology. This is an advance over a few years ago when three years of combined

work were allowed, and a further advance is looked for in a few years more. Even now the combined course does not mean as much loss as might be supposed, for Greek and Hebrew not being required, there is a great saving of time, which is applied to the more direct subjects of the course.

It will appear from the foregoing, it is hoped, that St. John's is a Christian institution in a real and satisfactory sense. There might be improvement, of course. Nothing is perfect. But as it was religion and faith which gave the university its inception, and as it has been conspicuously blessed of God in its fortunes and growth, so it is hoped that today, it is not found wanting in that consciousness and service of God, which is the only safe guide in the effort to serve men.

VII

THE ALUMNI

Y. Y. TSU

A college is judged by the men it produces. Its fame is largely built upon the achievements of its alumni, and the careers they make for themselves in the world. The achievements of the alumni are made possible by the education and inspiration which they got in their college days. Such education and inspiration usually leave a distinctive impress upon the character of the men, like the trade-mark on the products of a factory. Each college has its own traditions, and associations, which grow in strength with its years. The students imbibe their spirit as they breathe the air around them, and their character is molded by them just as their physical bodies are modified by atmospheric pressure. The sum total of the influence of these traditions and associations we call "college spirit." It is retained and carried away by the students, when they leave the college, and ever works in their lives.

St. John's is honorably known for her alumni. The training she gives, the ideals she inculcates, and the motives she inspires, bear fruit in the work and character of her men. It is often remarked that St. John's men are easily distinguishable in whatever walk of life they are found. It is perhaps an exaggeration to say that they are distinguishable for their mannerisms and peculiarities of speech. But they have certain common qualities. They stand for personal integrity, loyalty to high ideals, and unselfish service to country, college and community. They are found taking a leading part in social reforms and in all movements that have for their aim promotion of public welfare. This is not accidental coincidence, but the fruition of their college training. They manifest the "St. John's Spirit."

In various fields of usefulness, St. John's men are found in prominent positions. In foreign service, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, D. C. and Delegate to the European Peace conference ranks high as orator and diplomat. For ten years he prepared himself in International Law, and after receiving his Doctorate from Columbia, returned to China to serve as confidential secretary to President Yuan Shi-kai, then in the zenith of his career. He took part in the negotiations in connection with the notorious Twenty-one Demands of Japan. His promotion in government service was rapid. At the Paris Peace Conference, Dr. Koo made a strong appeal for China and did much to raise China in the estimation of the world. He took an important part in drafting the covenant of the League of Nations. Besides Dr. Koo, there are also Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James and Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, and Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to the Netherlands. We call them the three Johannean ministers of China. Then, there is Dr. Hawking Yen, Consul-general in London and also Dr. Y. C. Chow, Consul-general in New York. These men are serving their country in important offices abroad and doing much in building up China's international status.

In the legal profession, we have Dr. L. N. Chang, now President of the Administration of the ex-German Concession at Hankow, Dr. P. C. Philip Tyau, Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Mr. Ponson C. Chu, a well-known lawyer in Shanghai, Judge Yiko Hu of the Supreme Court at Peking, and others. In journalism, Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, Editor of the *Peking Leader*, and author of several works on International Law, is doing invaluable service to the country with his powerful and versatile pen. In the nation's Legislature, Senator Y. T. Tsur, Litt. D. is a bulwark for national interests. In Medicine, Dr. F. C. Yen, Dean of the Hunan-Yale Medical College, Dr. E. S. Tyau, Professor in the S. J. U. School of Medicine, Dr. S. M. Woo, public lecturer on hygiene and General Secretary of the Medical Association of China, Dr. T. N. Sze, head Physician of the Central Government Hospital at Peking, the New Brothers, (W. L. New and W. S. New), surgeon and orthopedic specialist, Dr. C. V. P. Yui, writer and translator of medical works, and a number of others are taking a leading part in advancing the science of medicine and spreading medical knowledge in China.

Professors D. Y. Lin and F. L. Chang are pioneers and specialists in the new science of forestry in this country, and have done wonderful work in awakening the public to the pressing need of afforestation. In the Y. M. C. A. movement, St. John's is represented by Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary for China and Mr. S. K. Tsao, oldest in years of service in the Association and General Secretary of the Shanghai Association, the largest one in the country. Among engineers, we have men like Dr. Z. T. K. Wu, Director of the Hanyang Iron & Steel Works, Messrs Z. U. Kwauk, W. D. Wong, Alexander King, F. K. Sah, Z. T. Zia, and others, who in industries, mining, railway building and manufacture, are helping China to develop her natural resources and raising her economic status in the world. In the commercial world, St. John's men are coming to the fore. Men like, Mr. D. S. Voo, bank compradore, Mr. K. Y. Daung, capitalist and mill owner of Wusih, Mr S. C. Chu, banker, who is spreading the art of thrift and the habit of saving among our people, Mr. T. A. Zee, iron merchant of Shanghai, Mr. O. S. Lieu and Mr. L. T. Yeen, coal merchants, Mr. H. T. Wei, a Hankow compradore, Mr. T. U. Yih, capitalist and philanthropist, Mr. K. U. Yang, silk merchant, and a host of successful business men are not only accumulating wealth for themselves but also building up the commerce of the country and establishing modern methods and standards.

Then there are St. John's men in educational work. The late T. T. Wong, whose untimely death occurred this year, was Director of the Educational Mission at Washington, D. C. supervising the work in the American Colleges of about 500 Chinese students. Mr. U. Y. Gen, now in U. S. A. is Superintendent of Chinese students sent out by the ministry of Education. One of the most successful as well as the largest of Middle Schools in Shanghai, is Mr. Soo Jin-jih's Min Lih School. There is also Mr. D. C. Jui's school at Jessfield, which is doing good preparatory work for college entrance. Mr. S. Zau, as Vice-President of Tsing-hua College at Peking is doing a large share in the advanced education of China's youth. A large number of St. John's men are connected with colleges and schools throughout the country as professors and instructors, among whom may be mentioned Mr. T. T. Soong, Professor of European Literature in the Peking Government University Mr. T. C. Shen, teaching Jurisprudence at St. John's, Mr. D. Y. Lieu,

economist at Tsing-hua, Mr. Y. F. Zung, Professor of English in the Law School of Hangchow, Mr. Z. Z. Zee, Professor of Chemistry at Changsha, Mr. Wu Tsing Kong, of the Ming Tuk College, Peking, and Mr. S. D. Lee of the Government Polytechnic Institute, Shanghai.

Last, but not the least, may be mentioned a few of the leaders in the Christian Church. Rev. P. N. Tsu, M. A. is Rector of the Church of Our Saviour, a leading church in Shanghai. Rev. T. H. Tai, B. A. is Rector of St. Peter's Church, another well-known church in Shanghai. Rev. T. M. Tong, now in America, is soon returning to occupy the Chair of Theology in the Central Theological Seminary of the Chung-Hua Sheng Kung Hui at Hankow. When the Sheng Kung Hui proposed to start a Home Mission at Si-an, in far distant Shensi, two St. John's men volunteered as the first missionaries. They are now there doing splendid work and building up a new Diocese of the Chinese Church.

So much for a rapid glance at what the St. John's alumni are doing in the world. We will now turn to the organization of the Alumni Association and to what the alumni have done and are doing for their Alma Mater.

The Alumni Association was started in 1900, In January of that year, about fifty old students met at a restaurant in Shanghai and organized themselves into an Association with Z. T. K. Wu, T. D. Wong and P. N. Tsu, as the first officers; President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The Association has during these years grown into a big organization, comprising in itself, branch associations at Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Ningpo, Hankow, Changsha, Peking, and Tientsin in this country and two St. John's clubs in America, embracing in all over 500 members. These men feel the closest relationship toward each other and toward their mother college. The branches are self-governing and independent. But for the promotion of general interests, they unite to elect an Alumni Council, which acts as a central body for the branches and as representative of the Association in co-operating with President and Faculty for the best interests of the University. Once a year a big Alumni Banquet is held in Shanghai under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch Association, at which the President of the University reports the achievements of the past year and presents the problems and needs of the future. Once a year the University celebrates an Alumni Day, when the

alumni return to the college with their families and enjoy the hospitality of their Alma Mater. In this way, the ties that bind the alumni to the College are strengthened and fellowship among the alumni is fostered.

The alumni of St. John's are ever active and ready to do what they can for their mother college. The following is a partial list of what they have contributed:—

1. Prizes

- (1) Gold Medal for Chinese oration given by the Shanghai Branch.
- (2) Gold Medal for English essay writing given by the Class of 1907.
- (3) Gold Medal for English and Chinese translation given by the Class of 1910.
- (4) Gold Medal for Sociological Essay writing by the Class of 1900.
- (5) Gold Medal for story writing in English, given by the Class of 1912.
- (6) Prize of \$50 for Theological Essay writing given by the late T. T. Wong.
- (7) Silver Cup for the Inter-class English Debate, given by the St. John's Club in U. S. A.
- (8) Gold Medal for Excellence in Chinese, given by the Class of 1909.
- (9) Gold Medal for the Best Debater in Chinese, given by the Class of 1911.
- (10) Silver Shield for the Chinese Debate, given by the Class of 1911.
- (11) Gift of \$40 for general excellence, by Mr. Lieu Oong-sung.
- (12) Fortieth Anniversary Medals for essay writing in Political Science, given by the Class of 1909.

2. Gifts to the College

- (1) Annual gift of \$60.00 for purchase of books for the library, given by the Class of 1904.
- (2) Gate presented by the Class of 1913.
- (3) A Loan Fund to help needy students, founded by an Alumnus.
- (4) Gifts to the Museum.
- (5) Books given to the Library.
- (6) Fund of \$10,000 given by an alumnus, 1918.

In these and other ways the alumni are showing their interest in and contributing to the progress of St. John's. It is a truism to say that St. John's men are happy and proud of the fact that they are St. John's men, and that the University is proud of its alumni. In conclusion, we quote the words of the President, Dr. Pott: "St. John's has been in existence for a period of forty years. It did not begin to have graduates from the Collegiate Department until 1895. Compared with the universities of the West it is still an infant, and yet it already has a roll of alumni of which we may feel justly proud."



VIII

FINANCES

M. P. WALKER

Finances at St. John's like everything else have grown from very small beginnings and although it is impossible to find records of the earliest days, we can go back to the scholastic year 1890-1 when the income of the institution from tuition fees was \$3,740 and the total income from all sources was \$7,200. A student who was attending the College in those days, recently said that the regular tuition fee was \$5 per month and that for Christians, it was \$1 per month and this included, in addition to board and tuition, clothes, and books and that on special holidays like Christmas and Easter, each student was given fifty cash and allowed to go to Shanghai with all of this and have a regular spree. By the year 1900-1 tuition fees had arisen to \$15,000 and the total turn-over was \$22,900. At the end of another ten year period, that is for the year 1910-11 tuition fees had arisen to \$48,700 and the total from all sources to \$79,200. For the year Sept. 1st, 1917 to August 31st, 1918 the total received from students for tuition amounted to \$96,800 and the total from all sources to about \$125,000, of this about \$12,000 was received from the United States. It would be probably fair to say that instead of the old \$5 per month or \$60 a year covering all that a student would need, a close figure for the present time would be about \$300 per year covering all necessary expenses. An interesting side is the increase in the amounts contributed in China for expansion and buildings. In 1893 when the Preparatory School was built, Tls. 1,000 were contributed from Chinese sources. In 1899 when the Science Hall was built, we received from China about Tls. 2,500. In 1903 for Yen Hall Tls. 14,595. In 1908 for Mann Hall Tls. 10,000, for the Athletic Field Tls. 5,000. In 1913 the money for Anniversary Hall to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Dr. Pott's Presidency, the whole cost of the

building, about Tls. 15,000 was contributed by the alumni and Chinese and foreign friends and during the last year for the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium about Tls. 20,000 has come in from all sources in China. Recently, a Chinese friend of the Institution contributed about Tls. 10,000 to be used either for the Student Loan Fund or some other permanent addition to the Institution. In the early days of St. John's the value of the buildings, land and equipment was very small but it has steadily increased until today the total value of land and buildings used by the University amounts to about Tls. 450,000 and this figure will soon be added to when we build the new buildings for which plans are now being drawn.

Though in the above estimate of contributions made in China, we have a total of about Tls. 78,000 other money from small gifts has been received in this country, which with what has come from the current account of the University would bring the total to well over Tls. 100,000. This would leave a balance of something like Tls. 350,000 as contributed from America except that this figure does not take into account the appreciation in value of the land which is very considerable. From present indications, it seems as though more and more the financial needs of the University will be met by Chinese contributions and it is the sincere hope of all well wishers of St. John's that her alumni will more and more appreciate this fact.



IX

PRESENT AND FUTURE

PRESIDENT F. L. HAWKS POTT

This year St. John's celebrates its fortieth anniversary and it is natural that we should say something about plans for further development. A university like a statesman is obliged to be somewhat of an opportunist, that is to bear in mind what is practicable. It is not wise to plan too far ahead. We should rather aim at that which can be accomplished in the near future, leaving larger schemes to work themselves out in the course of time.

CURRICULUM

At present there are six Schools in the University:

1. The School of Arts
2. The School of Science
3. The School of Theology
4. The School of Medicine (The Pennsylvania Medical School)
5. The Graduate School
6. The School of Chinese Literature and History

The School of Arts and the School of Science offer undergraduate courses leading to the Bachelor's degree.

A student may enter the School of Theology or the School of Medicine after he has completed the first two years of the college course.

In the School of Theology one year of graduate work is required, and in the School of Medicine three years of graduate work are required.

The School of Chinese Literature and History will soon cease to exist as a separate school, and the courses in Chinese will be given in the Schools of Arts and Science.



Chemistry Laboratory



Commencement 1918

The School of Medicine may be discontinued when the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation establishes its school in Shanghai, and in this case St. John's will undertake only pre-medical work.

The Graduate School is the youngest of all, and has only been in existence for a year. Four students have been working for Master's degrees taking special courses offered by some of the professors. Although this school involves considerable extra work on the part of the staff, we think it is distinctly worth while as it will result in the training of men who can act as instructors in the Collegiate Department.

In addition to the Schools in the University, we have a strong preparatory department, the Middle School. The great majority of the students who enter the College have received instruction in our own preparatory department.

ENROLMENT

The following is a summary of the total number of students enrolled in all the Schools, and in the preparatory department :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Graduate School | 4 |
| School of Theology | 4 |
| School of Medicine | 26 |
| School of Arts | 162 |
| School of Science | 80 |
| Middle School | 252 |
| Special students | <u>2</u> |
| | 530 |
| Deduct for taking double courses | <u>15</u> |
| Grand Total | 515 |

So much for the present accomplishment up to date.

NEW SCHOOLS

We shall speak now in regard to the development of new schools. It has long been planned to develop a School of Political Science. Steps have already been taken to bring this about. New courses in Political Science have been introduced into the Junior and Senior years of the School of Arts, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. As soon as we are able to strengthen the Faculty by securing the services of men qualified to teach Political Science subjects,

the course will be lengthened and expanded, and a School of Political Science will be regularly established.

As some of our graduates are destined to take part in the government of China, and as China is now passing through a transition stage in her political life, it would seem that the teaching of Political Science serves a very useful purpose.

For a long time we have realised that in the new industrial development of China there will be a great demand for engineers. It is somewhat disappointing to note that Chinese students who have studied Engineering abroad find it difficult to secure opportunities for employing their knowledge after returning to their own country. This is partly due to the unsettled condition of China and will rectify itself in course of time.

We are anxious to meet what we believe to be a growing demand and have already introduced courses in Surveying and Mechanical Drawing in our School of Science. We aim at something more than this and plan to give a complete course in Civil Engineering and partial courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The cost of the initial equipment furnishes a problem. One of our alumni has made a conditional offer of financial assistance, and others are interested. We hope before long to be in a position to develop a School of Engineering. Now that the war is over, it may be possible to secure gifts of machinery from firms in the United States who are desirous of helping the industrial development of this country.

Again, we plan to do more than we have done in the past to give a good training in the Science of Education to some of our young men. Teacher training is undoubtedly one of the great needs of China. Here again the matter of importance is the securing of the staff. We plan to introduce at least one year of graduate work in the Science, Art and History of Education.

There are other courses we hope to add to our curriculum.

The Faculty has just adopted the Group System of studies, and this will make it possible to be more flexible in the arrangement of the schedule.

Inquiry has been made as to whether we contemplate the establishment of a School of Business Administration. Important as this school may be, we consider that it would not be wise at present to attempt too much, and therefore will

confine our efforts to Political Science, Engineering, and Teacher Training. Courses in Business Administration will be introduced in connection with the Department of Economics.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

St. John's aims at increasing its plant and equipment. At present there are the following buildings: (1) Office of Administration, (2) Library, (3) Chapel, (4) Yen Hall Dormitory, (5) Alumni Hall, (6) Science Hall, (7) Mann Hall Dormitory, (8) Infirmary and Dispensary, (9) Social Hall, (10) Gymnasium, (11) Middle School Dormitory and Classrooms.

The Gymnasium is practically completed and will be ready for use next September. It will contain a fine swimming pool of the most up-to-date structure.

The next new building to be erected is the new Laboratory Building for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. It has been made possible by the donation of \$80,000 by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is hoped to make this building the equal of any in China. The work of construction will begin at an early date. When this has been added to the plant, it will be possible to use the present Science Hall for Engineering and Mathematics.

The Social Hall is the poorest of our buildings. It will be replaced by a new Social Hall erected in memory of the late Mrs. Pott by a fund raised by the alumni.

The plan adopted a long time ago for the removal of St. Mary's Hall, the girls' school, to a new site, will be carried out as soon as practicable, and then the buildings now used for the girls' school will be enlarged and converted into the Middle School. The present Middle School building will be used for dormitories for college students and for classes in the School of Arts.

These proposals call for a good deal of building within the next few years, and will occupy our attention for some time. The money in hand will not be sufficient to finance all our needs, and we must look forward to receiving further gifts.

Last year we were encouraged by receiving the donation of \$80,000 from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and \$20,000 from the alumni and students towards the erection of the gymnasium.

This year a gift of \$10,000 was presented to the University by Mrs. J. F. Seaman, in memory of her husband.

The alumni have undertaken to raise \$10,000 for the new Social Hall, and an alumnus, whose name cannot yet be revealed, has offered a similar amount for the development of Engineering.

ADMINISTRATION

In regard to administration and control some changes have already been made and others are contemplated. The Middle School has now its own Headmaster, a change which relieves the President of attending to the details of that department.

The Medical and Theological Schools have each its own Dean. Before long it will be necessary to elect Deans for the Political Science and Engineering Schools.

In order to bring the Chinese public into closer touch with the University, it is proposed to organise a Board of Overseers. This Board will be composed of the President, and Treasurer of the University, of five members elected by the Alumni, two elected by the Diocesan Synod and three chosen by the elected members. The functions of the Board will be to visit the institution, make recommendations in regard to its development, and to advise as to the use of funds raised in China.

ENDOWMENT

St. John's at present has almost no endowment. A sum of \$20,000 has been raised, the interest of which is used for the support of scholarships. It is maintained by a grant made by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America for upkeep and for the salaries of the foreign staff, and by the tuition fees paid by the students. The appropriation made by the Board amounts annually to about \$35,000, and the sum derived from tuition fees to \$50,000.

An endowment of at least \$500,000 should be raised as a permanent fund for the maintenance of the institution. The interest of this sum could be used for the support of professorships and for general expenses. In course of time it should be possible to increase the endowment by funds raised in China.

FACULTY

During the great war, it was impossible to increase our foreign Faculty, and we now find ourselves seriously hampered by the depletion of our staff caused by some men leaving on furlough and by others retiring from service. One of our greatest needs is the increase of the Faculty. We can only offer small salaries, and must depend on men who will put the missionary motive above financial considerations.

What has been developed in the past is due largely to the efforts of such men. We can well be proud of the men who have taken part in the building up of St. John's.

We ask young men who have completed their college course in the United States to volunteer for three years service. At the close of that period, if their services are still desired and they wish to continue in the work, they are entitled to return home on furlough for a year's graduate study at the expense of the Board of Missions.

Judging by what has already been accomplished in the way of turning out young men of high ideals to take part in the reconstruction of China, we may claim that this educational work is one of the most important branches of the Church's missionary propaganda. We have on our role of alumni, the names of men prominent in Church, State, Commerce, Education and Industry, of which any institution might well feel proud. The future for the development of St. John's University is in many ways most encouraging.

